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Report Documentation Page

Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188 •ADVANCED LIGHTWEIGHT CB PROTECTION PROGRAM (DTO CB-06a-12-D) WAS SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED IN FY00, WHERE SPM UNIFORMS WERE PREFERRED OVER CURRENT CHEMICAL PROTECTIVE GARMENTS

Accomplishments:

Developed and demonstrated SPM garments that are 50% lighter weight than any fielded garment with equivalent or better protection.

Integrated novel closure systems and demonstrated their effectiveness via MIST @ERDEC, @DPG

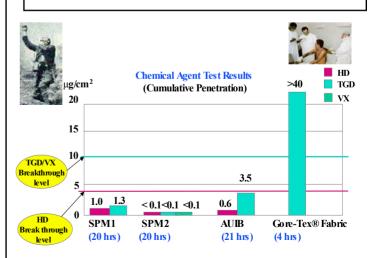
Conducted field-assessments for field durability and perception of comfort of prototype CB duty uniforms.

- •Ft. Lewis, WA with the Maneuver Support Battle Labs (MSBL)
- Pohakuloa and Kaneohe Bases, Hawaii with the Marine Corps and Army MSBL

Transition to JPACE, JIG, SOF, and JCBE

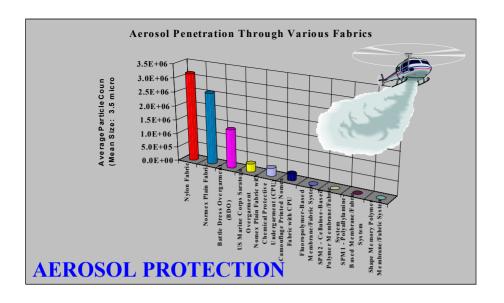
Impacts:

- Reduced thermal stress
 Reduced logistics burden
- Increased CB agent protection
 - Eliminated dependency on charcoal adsorbent

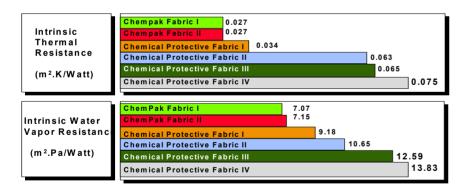


SPM1: Polyallylamine-Based SPM2: Cellulose-Based

AUIB: Aircrew Uniform Integrated Battlefield (Carbon loaded foam + Gore-Tex fabric)



EVAPORATIVE COOLING POTENTIALS of SPMs vs. VARIOUS CB FABRIC SYSTEMS



Chemical Protective Fabrics I-IV: Various CB Fabric Systems

REDUCED HEAT STRESS

JSLIST: Joint Service Lightweight Integrated Suit Technology

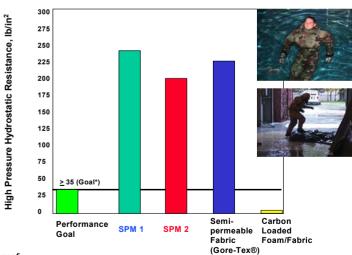
SPM 1: Polyallylamine-Based

BDU: Battle Dress Duty Uniform
DPG: Dugway Proving Ground, Utah

MIST: Man-In-Simulant System Vapor Test

VAPOR PROTECTION

High Pressure Hydrostatic Resistance



*Being Waterproof

LIQUID PROTECTION

•Many Tests and Evaluation have been conducted to evaluate SPM fabrics; however, NOISE AND SIZING REMAIN SIGNIFICANT BARRIERS TO OVERCOME.

• Problems: Noise and Sizing





-Many variations of chemical protective clothing

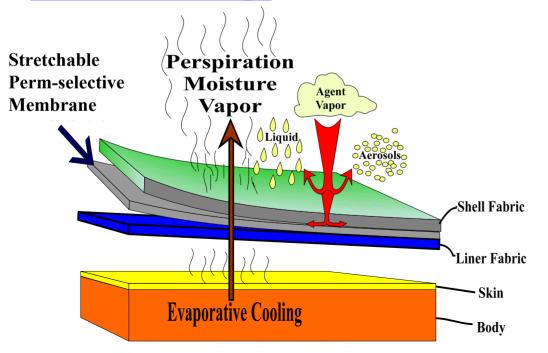


-Many concerns (Costs, Weight, Logistic, Comfort, Mobility, etc.)



-Multiple sizes

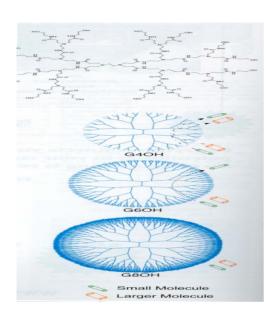
• Material Concept:



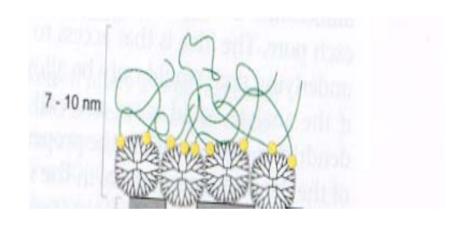
•Capability/Enhancement:

- •Reduce/Eliminate multiple size requirement
- Conformable Clothing
- •Reduce logistic concerns, and improved operational readiness
- •Reduced Noise when
- "being quiet" is important

Technical Approach --- Prepare dendrimer containing membranes



Blocking efficiency for dendrimers as a function of the density of the peripheral groups.

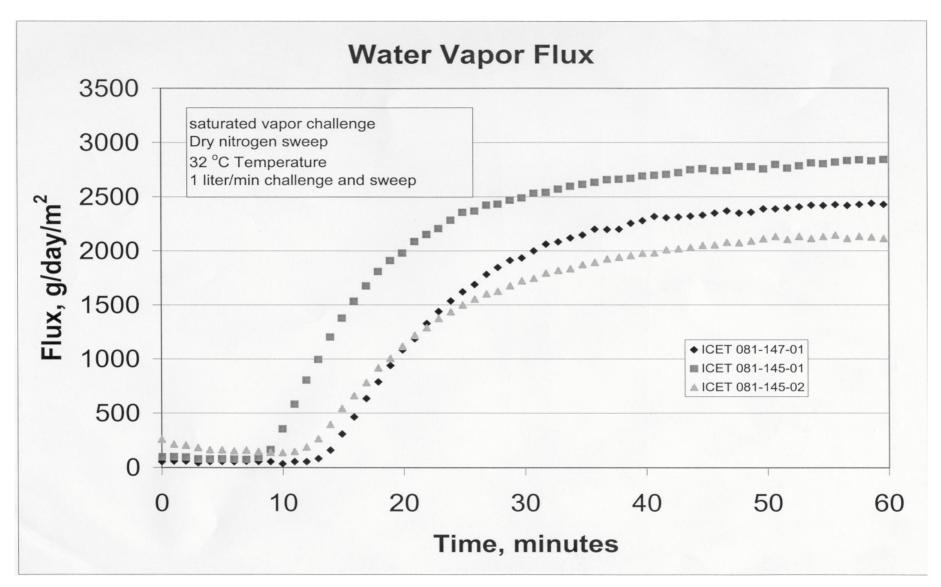


Dendrimer Packing and Cross
Linking shows reactive binding
polymer molecules for further
filtration efficiency

Experimental Results: Dendrimer containing membranes

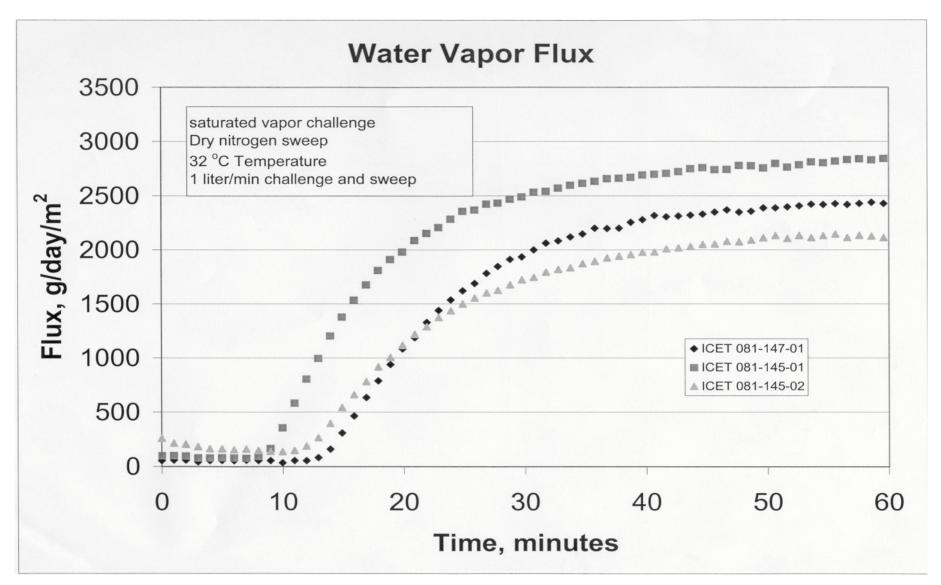
Methods	MVTR (E96-BW) (g/m²/day)	TCE Permeation (E96-BW) (g/m²/day)	Special Notes
Hytrel/Noveon Membrane (Control – 2mil thick)	1,000 – 2,000	10,000 to 20,000	Elastomeric
1. Estane Coated with dendrimer	2,000	10,000	Elastomeric
2. Estane Cross linked dendrimers	19,000	2,000 – 3,000	Elastomeric
3. Incorporate dendrimers in ICET water based proprietary polymer	3,000 WSPC: 2,000-2,800	0 WSPC: 0 after 3 hrs	Elastomeric
4. Self-assembled dendrimer	3,000 WSPC: 2,000-2,500	0 WSPC: 0 after 3 hrs	Not elastomeric
5. PU dispersions mixed with ICET proprietary polymer	To be done	To be done	Elastomeric

Natick's Water/Simulant Permeation Cell (WSPC) Test Results



Method 3. Incorporate dendrimers in ICET water based proprietary polymer

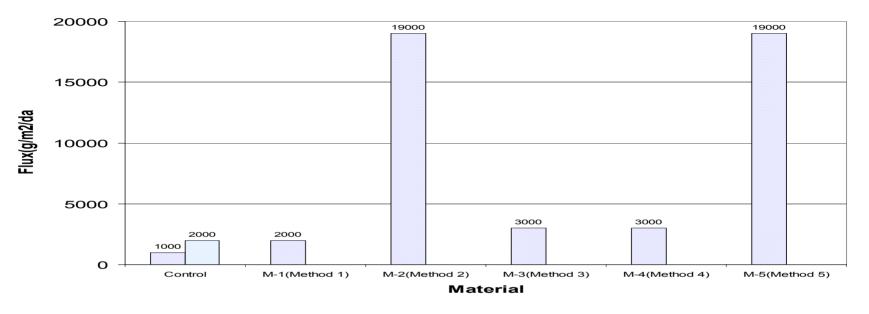
Water/Simulant Permeation Cell (WSPC) Test Results



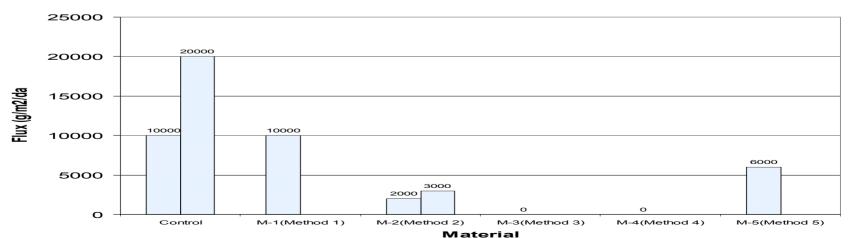
Method 4. Self-assembled dendrimer

Static Permeation Test Results

Static Moisture Vapor Permeation Data (E96-BW)



Static TCE Vapor Permeation Data (E96-BW)



Discussions:

Dendrimers are highly hydrophilic and viscous materials. They are very expensive The direct coating on elastomers through anchoring by surface interactions resulted in coatings that never cured.

Direct incorporation of dendrimers into polymeric dispersions results in tough but flexible membranes.

Using optimal cross-linking of a thin coating appears to over come this difficulty while dramatically improving the moisture vapor permeation and dramatically reducing cost of the eventual commercial products.

This could be a preferred way for optimization for achieving better perm-selectivity.

Conclusions:

- •Extremely thin coating of cross-linked dendrimer were achieved on water vapor Permeable polyurethane elastomers.
- •Such coatings improve water vapor transport properties significantly while maintaining resistance to organic vapors.
- •Further optimization work are underway with ICET, Inc. to develop elastomeric SPMs for resistance to both polar and non-polar molecules.

Recommendations:

•Follow on work will be on developing dendritic polymers cross-linked coatings where the cross linking agent is flexible PEO segments with reactive end groups on water vapor permeable polymer materials such as TPU latexes modified with ICET fillers and formulations

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